1	2	3	4
2A	Tamil Nadu	2597324	13000.45
25	Tripura	403036	196324
26	Uttar Pradesh	68358.67	29197.62
27	Uttaranchal	33783.69	17415.67
28	West Bengal	44974.06	12109.08
29	A & N Islands	46522	27.19
30	Chandigarh	8.82	0.00
31	D&NHaveli	138.53	0.65
32	Daman & Diu	1638	0.46
33	Delhi	53.87	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	72.02	3.87
35	Pondicherry	206.94	53.55
	ALL-INDIA	644271.68	239854.47

*Reported by the States/UTs so far.

Constitution of National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council

3152. SHRISOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether "National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council" has been constituted;

(b) if so, when and the names of persons in the council and the term of the council;

(c) how many meetings have been held with dates; and

(d) the decisions taken for expediting Wasteland Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PAT1L): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India had set up a National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council headed by the Prime Minister with Chief

Ministers of all the States/Union Territories, Ministers/Ministers of States of certain Central Ministries/Departments, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Chairman of National Land Use & Conservation Board and Chairman of National Wastelands Development Board as Members in May, 1985. The Council was set up as the highest policy planning and coordinating agency for all issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources. It does not have any fixed term and has only *ex-qfficio* Members, as indicated above. The Council has held only one meeting on 6.2.1986 and the decisions taken, relating to Wastelands Development, at this meeting, are given in the statement.

Statement

Decisions taken at the first meeting of the National Land Use and Wastelands Development Council held on 6.2.1986 *relating to Wastelands Development*

1. *Identification of Wastelands*

1.1 The State Governments should identify wastelands in forest areas, revenue common land or degraded farm land.

12 At least 5% and 20% of these wastelands should be utilised in 1986-87 and in the Seventh Five Year Plan respectively for afforestation, development of pasture and forest-based industries.

2 *Nodal Agency*

A nodal agency/mechanism should be created in the State for (a) coordinating, funding and activities relating to different schemes of afforestation and wastelands development; and (b) for monitoring and evaluation of the various schemes.

3. *State Seeds Corporation*

The work of the State Seeds Corporation should be extended to include the production and supply of fodder, grasses and legume seeds on a commercial basis to farmers.

4. *Direct Seeding*

4.1 Seeds, suitably pelletised, to enable the retention of mulches and hydrogels, should be distributed to growers with suitable instructions for sowing.

4.2 In remote and difficult areas, in critical watersheds and ravines, aerial seeding must be considered.

5. *Leasing of Land*

The State Government must lay down clear guidelines for the leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands to the rural poor.

6. *Urban Fuel wood and Green Belts*

The State must set up a machinery for providing a green belt of fuelwood and fodder plantations around towns and cities.

7. *Degraded Forest Areas*

7.1 The State Forest Department must identify degraded scrub forest land which must be broadcast with fodder and legume seeds, so that the resultant fodder may be used by the local people, keeping in view that an estimated one million hectares of scrub forests in the country is to be brought back to green cover each year.

7.2 Degraded forest area must be used to raise fuelwood plantations to provide for the use of the local community, through their involvement.

8. *Forest Development Corporations*

The State Forest Development Corporation must not confine itself to exploitation of forest produce. Fuelwood and fodder plantations, both within the degraded forest area and in wastelands outside, must be actively undertaken by the Forest Development Corporation with the help of institutional finance.

9. *Forest-Based Industries*

9.1 Forest-based industries should not only be encouraged to afforest wastelands with a view to secure raw material but also make a commitment to undertake fuelwood and fodder plantations for the use of local communities on a part of the land leased to them.

9.2 Industries must also enter into agreements with small farmers for the supply of their raw material needs on a viable basis.

9.3 Such plantations must be raised on wastelands distant from habitations, so as not to disturb existing community use.

10. *Government Department/Public Sector Undertakings of the States and Central Governments*

10.1 Government departments/undertakings in possession of substantial areas of unutilised land in their control, should cover these areas with tree/fodder cover.

10.2 Railway sides, road sides and canal sides must also be afforested at the cost of the Departments concerned, who should provide a specific allocation therefor.

11. *People's Involvement*

11.1 *Nurseries:* The social forestry programmes should lay greater emphasis on people's involvement through nursery relating and farm forestry. By 1987-88, at least 50% of the total seedings in each State should be raised through people's nurseries, *i.e.,* kisans, schools, women and youth groups. Further, such nurseries should also be specially decentralised so that a nursery is available within a 10 km. radius.

11.2 *Sapling Distribution:* A uniform policy of distribution of sapling at a minimum price of 10 to 20 paise should be considered, the prices being gradually increased to its real value. It must be recognised that free distribution is counterproductive to emergence of free market operations in sale of saplings.

11.3 *Farm Forestry:* Farmers should be encouraged to plant saplings on their field-bunds or farms.

11.4 *Tree Grower's Cooperatives:* Tree Grower's Cooperatives must be promoted which should provide inputs and technical guidance and also make arrangements for harvesting and marketing.

11.5 *Tree Pattas:* The State must formulate a Tree Patta Scheme, wherever such a scheme is not already in force. A specific target for the year must be prescribed and achieved.

11.6 *Strip Plantations:* The State Government must consider introducing a tree patta scheme for lessing given strips of land for plantation on roadside and canalside.

11.7 The State Government must simplify the procedure for the Tree Patta Scheme.

12. *Media and Communications*

A massive campaign must be launched to involve the people in afforestation and wastelands development. Pamphlets and posters may be issued and distributed through Panchayats and Block Development Officers on how to raise nurseries, select species, get land lease, get bank finance etc. The need is to use all available and possible media to make it a people's movement.

13. *Akashvani and Doordarshan*

Akashvani and Doordarshan must develop suitable programmes to be broadcast on a regular basis and involve public figures in spreading the message.

14. *School Curriculum*

The curriculum of the schools should include a better understanding of land resources, causes of its degradation wastelands development and afforestation.

15. *Monitoring and Evaluation*

Effective steps need to be taken to strengthen the database on which policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes can be undertaken.

16. *Remote Sensing Applications Centre*

Remote Sensing Applications Centres must be established in the State, wherever not in existence already, to provide data on resources — land, water, mineral, trees, etc. Such data may be computerised for easy storage and retrieval.

17. *Funds*

All possible ways and means must be exploited — including avenues of institutional finance — for the afforestation programme.

18. *Laws*

All Acts relating to planting and harvesting of trees, leasing of land, Usufruct Rights, etc. should be examined in the context of amendments that may be called for to motivate the rural poor and other institutions for afforestation.

19. *Role of Government Departments.*

19.1 Policies need to be formulated and enforced so that those who are held responsible for degradation and who contribute to the increase of wastelands are held accountable for re-foresting the degraded lands.

19.2 Irrigation projects, mining, hydro-electric projects etc. must be considered only if sufficient safeguards are built in so that no new wastelands are created. Wherever this is not feasible, compensatory afforestation of wastelands must be undertaken by such Projects.

Connecting Allasu village in Pauri Garhwal to the main metalled road

3153. MISS FRIDA TOPNO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Village Allasu in Patti-Maniyarshun, District Pauri Garhwal, Uttaranchal is not yet connected to the main metalled road Kotdwar to Byaschatti causing immense hardships to its inhabitants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is also a fact that funds have been sanctioned in the past for the purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of the same; and

(e) whether Government propose to build any road for the Village in the year 2001-2002?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIM. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) Government of Uttaranchal have reported that Village Allasu in Patti-Mniyarshun, District Pauri is not connected to the main metalled road as the road work has not been sanctioned by the State Government.

They have also reported that there is no proposal to build the said road in the year 2001-02 as it is not in the population range of Habitations identified for this year's Programme under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Target and disbursement performance of SGSY in NE States

3154. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target and disbursement performance of SGSY during the year 1999 and 2000 in North-East, State-wise;